

# HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

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EIGHTH YEAR.

HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1892.

NUMBER 4.

## The Greatest Effort

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### THE TENTH DISTRICT.

Proceedings of the Campaign Convention. Kindred Remounted by Acknowledgment.  
The Tenth Congressional District Democratic Convention, to nominate a candidate to succeed the late J. Wick Kendall as Congressman from the district, was held on the 4th inst. at Hampton. The Convention assembled at 1 p. m., and was called to order by Hon. John E. Cooper, of Montgomery county, who made a brief speech. Hon. J. P. Salyer was made temporary Chairman, and J. S. White and W. M. Meeks were chosen Secretaries. The committees selected were as follows:

On Resolutions—J. H. Haslerig, J. Winn, W. York, J. D. Atkinson, W. M. Kendall, F. A. Hopkins, W. Smith, D. M. Hager and J. C. Lykins.

On Organization—Wm. Myrheir, C. O. Cardwell, B. S. Boieson, J. M. Robinson, J. Evans, C. C. Turner, A. F. Bird, M. T. Womack and W. B. LeMaster.

There was the greatest harmony at the Convention, and when the reports of the committees had been adopted, a call of committee was taken up. When Floyd was called, Hon. T. Y. Fitzpatrick, in a neat speech, put in nomination the name of J. M. Kendall.

The Hon. Rodney Haggard followed for Clark county, withdrawing the name of Judge M. C. Lisle and seconding the name of Joe M. Kendall. Hugh Riddle, of East

country, who was called up by the Committee on Resolutions and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. J. W. Kendall, Kentucky lost an able, honest and faithful public servant, his wife a kind and devoted husband, his children an indulgent and affectionate father, and the Democratic party one of its ablest advocates.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the Democratic party, as enunciated by Jefferson and taught by Jackson.

Resolved, That we pledge our undivided, sincere support to the nominee of this Convention.

Resolved, That the Democratic papers of the Tenth Congressional District and the Courier-Journal are requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

From the returns received from the County Convention of the Tenth District, Mr. Joe M. Kendall, of Floyd county had a clear majority of the delegates unopposed, and was, we presume, nominated at Hampton on the 4th inst. for Congress without opposition.

He made a game fight all over the district, but his greatest victory was in carrying Montgomery county, though by a small margin, over Judge Lisle, of Clark. Mr. Kendall is a sterling Democrat, and a young man of much promise, and deserves the earnest support of every Democrat in the district, and with such support his majority will be at least 3,000 votes. We predict that the Republicans will organize and try to elect Judge Lisle, and for this reason every Democrat in the district should vote on the 21st inst.—Cattletown Democrat.

The Tenth District Democratic Convention met at Hampton on the 4th inst. Harmony prevailed to the extent that it was uninteresting. Mr. Kendall had a walk-over. Mr. John P. Salyer, of Morgan, presided, and Messrs. J. L. White, of Montgomery, and Wm. Meek, of Johnson, acted as Secretaries.

Hon. T. Y. Fitzpatrick, of Floyd, nominated Mr. Kendall, and his nomination was seconded by Mr. Lisle, of Clark. Mr. Boieson, of Pike, Mr. Williams, of Fayette, and others. The delegates from Montgomery speak in high terms of the treatment they received at the hands of the good people of Wolfe county.—Mt. Sterling Gazette.

Judge Lisle made a splendid race, but unfortunately did not get enough votes to win. Montgomery county showed her appreciation of the support we have so often given her sons by defeating our man, although he came within eleven votes of carrying the county. To our neighbor, Powell, we feel truly grateful, and will not forget her. We also have a warm place in our hearts for Lee and Katil which will not soon grow cold.

Johnson and Breathitt counties—may their shadows never grow less—are also on our list of friends for the gallant stand they took, in endorsing their vote with the other way.—Winchester Democrat.

The Campaign Convention ended in a Democratic levee fest. Senator Haggard with three ladies, and a large number of company was followed by Bowles and Williams, Kendall being chosen unanimously. He will be elected a big majority if the Republicans have the decency to put a candidate against him.—Winchester Democrat.

### OVER THE WORLD IN A WEEK.

Eight cases of smallpox were discovered last week in New York City.

Alice Field, daughter of the millionaire, Cyrus W. Field, will be examined for lunacy.

George and Frank Esman were poisoned from eating wild parsnips at Sioux Falls, S. D.

Marietta (O.) on the 7th inst. celebrated the 10th anniversary of its existence as a town.

Whitlaw Reid, Minister to France, will be tendered a banquet by the Chamber of Commerce of New York.

A banana train was wrecked at Millers, Tenn., on the Illinois Central railroad, and the conductor and another man was killed.

W. O. Miller, bridge foreman for the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad, was set upon by thugs at Arendia, La., and badly used up.

Gen. E. W. Pearce, a well-known historian of 70 years, and Ida Kettie Garlin, a school teacher of 27, were last week married at Freetown, Mass.

Wm. C. Miller, the moonshiner who killed a government officer in Pennsylvania recently, was last week captured and lodged in the Somerset jail.

The town of Huntington, W. Va., last week held its first election under the Australian ballot system, and the result was a decided victory for the Democrats.

Graduates to the number of thirty-four received diplomas at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, one day last week. Quick made doctors make quick deaths.

John Taubman, a young farmer living near Madison, Ind., last week lost his wife. While John was in town she packed her effects and eloped with his hired man.

Another feud has broken out between the families of Frank Midland and J. Murphy in the mountains of East Tennessee, and Midland was shot from ambush last week.

A spring of water so strong in magnetism as to swallow up hatchets, saws and other steel tools placed at a distance of twelve feet from it, has been discovered near English, Ind.

Capt. Charles Rath, who hanged Mrs. Surratt, of Washington, just after the war, and who has been snail clerk on the railroad between Grand Rapids and Jackson, Mich., was suddenly bereft of reason one day last week.

Michael Curry, a contractor, suicided near Pittston, Pa., by crawling into a boiler tree, placing three sticks of dynamite under his feet, and lighting the explosive. He stood erect, and the explosion tore the tree and man in bits.

H. G. Sparks, of Benton, Mo., has evidence sufficient to warrant the belief that he has in his employ the abducted and long lost Charley Ross, and circumstances in the case are so convincing that a relative of Ross is on his way to Benton to identify the missing boy.

High water in many streams in the South last week caused great destruction. Rome, Ga., was entirely shut off from railroad communication, and the surrounding country for miles submerged. At Mobile, Ala., no trains left the city for 48 hours. At Cincinnati, Miss., the destruction was great and several lives were lost.

The Confederate Reunion at New Orleans on the 7th inst. was attended by 10,000 people or more, among them being all the noted leaders living, viz: Senator Gordon, of Georgia; Senator Daniel, of Virginia; Gen. Kirby Smith, Gen. Cabell, Gen. Longstreet, Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Miss Winifred Davis are among the honored guests. The Tenth Association met, and Gen. W. H. Jackson was elected President.

Emery M. Smith, of Harrisburg Township, Ind., had a fright a few days since from which he has barely recovered. While cutting into an oak tree on his farm, the axe he was wielding sunk to the handle into the rotten heart. Instantly there issued from the tree a roaring noise resembling escaping steam. Mr. Smith thought he detected the fumes of gas, and applying a lighted match to the cavity, a blast shot forth, extending ten feet to the tree, and burned steadily for two hours. The occurrence was so sudden and mysterious as to put Mr. Smith and two companions to flight.

Successful Driver.  
J. H. Goldsmith, who had such great success in the Grand Circuit last year with Primulas and others, writes: "I have given Quinn's Ointment a thorough trial, and I can truthfully say it is the best preparation for removing a Ringer or Carb that I have ever used." R. Miller & Jones will sell it.

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and your renewal is earnestly solicited; or, if you wish to discontinue, send balance due us at the rate of \$10 a month. ALL unpaid subscriptions will be dropped from our books APRIL 22, and the accounts be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

Thanking you for past patronage, and soliciting your continued good will, I am, Respectfully,  
SPENCER COOPER.

Franchise Institute.  
We desire to hold said Institute at Hazel Green, beginning August 8th and continuing through the week. Whether we have the Institute or not depends upon the preachers. It is for their benefit. If they will attend we will have it, if not we will not. We wish to find out as early as possible who and how many will attend. We ought to do this by the first of May. All the preachers who will attend let them send their names at once to Prof. Wm. H. Cord, Hazel Green, Wolfe County, Ky.

We shall endeavor to secure the services of Prof. J. W. McGarvey. We may have other help. It is desirable that the elders of the Churches, as many as can, also attend. They can be greatly helped. We also extend a cordial invitation to the preachers of other denominations. To know the incalculable benefit to be derived therefrom, one has only to attend or to confer with some one who attended two years ago at West Liberty. The preachers who see this will please speak to all their brother preachers about it, and get them to drop a card at once to Bro. Cord.

We earnestly request that all the papers of the secular press of Eastern Kentucky will copy this notice. Let us come together en masse and make our Institute a glorious success. All candidates for the ministry are also requested to attend.—J. M. Downing, in Hazel Green Academic.

Rife vs. Shogren.  
In a fight between Bland Read and Miller Bishop, at Old Rockhill, in the southern part of Barron county, a few days since, both men were shot. Read perhaps fatally. Read is a Constable in that precinct, and went to Rockhill to arrest a woman for unlawfully selling whiskey. Bishop came up to him with a rifle across his arm and Read asked him what he wanted, to which Bishop replied that it was none of his business. Read, not liking the response to his question, immediately raised a double-barreled shotgun with which he was armed, and snapped at Bishop. As he pulled the trigger of the second barrel, Bishop also threw his rifle to his shoulder and pulled the trigger, both weapons exploding simultaneously.

Read was shot in the left breast, the ball passing through the right side and coming out through his right shoulder. He is badly wounded. Bishop was not hurt much. Read's gun was pulled with bird shot, and with these he peppered Bishop in the neck and face, making painful but not serious wounds. No arrests have been made.

Chronic constipation, with all its attendant evils, is cured by taking Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Why Not Have One?  
Can not the teachers and superintendents of schools in Eastern Kentucky hold an Eastern Kentucky Teachers' Association? Some time in the month of July would be suitable. It is not too late to arrange the time, place and program. We are sure incalculable benefit would be derived from such an Association. Can we not have an expression for or against the idea from the superintendents and teachers? Patrons and all friends of education will give their helping hand. Let the superintendents think of the movement, and present it to their teachers. Let the editors of Eastern Kentucky take the matter under their wings. Send a postal to the Editor of THE ADVANCEMENT, and we will ascertain what can be done.—Hazel Green Academic.

MAGNIMINE, the only permanent cure for all forms of headache and neuralgia, relieves the pain in from 15 to 30 minutes. For sale on positive guarantee by all druggists or the Dr. Whitall Magnimine Co., South Bend, Ind.

Jay Chubb likes the climate of Texas so well that he will try to corner it for future use.

Age will not be so much if you use Buckliff's Dye for the skin.

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## A CONSISTENT RECORD.

The Democratic Party Has Steadily Opposed Protective Taxes.

The proposition that the democratic party shall abandon revenue reform and take to the woods is one of those preposterous suggestions that come only from men who are ignorant of political history or devoid of political principle. Mr. Clay and Mr. Spring could not if they would, and would not if they could, abandon revenue reform, or reverse the position of the party.

From the time of Jefferson to Cleveland the party has been consistent in its opposition to protective taxes. The declaration of independence was the formulation of a demand for free trade. The first democratic platform adopted by the party called republican to distinguish it from the federalist, came from a congressional caucus at Philadelphia in 1800, the year when Jefferson was first elected president. Its second resolution is as follows:

"Free commerce with all nations, political connection with none, and little or no diplomatic establishment."

In his first annual message, declared: "Agriculture, manufactures, commerce and navigation, the four pillars of our prosperity, are most thriving when left free to individual enterprise." The party has, in history, when no nation feared our strength or regarded our rights, every reasonable effort was made to develop our resources in order to make us independent of all nations. This was done in some cases by small import duties, such as now would be considered ruinous. Jefferson, Madison and Monroe ever manifested a disposition to encourage agriculture, manufactures, commerce and navigation, as the means of increasing our war resources, but Jefferson was particularly so in 1805, that "the remaining revenue on the consumption of foreign articles is paid cheerfully by those who can afford to add foreign luxuries to domestic comforts." In 1806, referring to certain duties, he insisted they be retained, "because they are levied chiefly on luxuries."

The war of 1812 caused an increase of duties, interrupted and destroyed foreign commerce and called for war tariffs.

Then, as now, the beneficiaries of the war tariff were reluctant to surrender their war privileges, but, in 1815, Jackson was the first to make the first consideration, and all interests should be equally favored. In his inaugural he said: "With regard to a proper selection of the subjects of import duties, the first consideration would seem to me that the spirit of equity, caution and compromise, in which the constitution was formed, requires that the great interests of agriculture, commerce and navigation should be equally favored, and that perhaps the only exception to this rule should consist in the peculiar encouragement of any product of either of them that may be found essential to our national independence."

In 1832, Jackson, in his veto of the bank bill, said that most of the difficulties surrounding the government and the country were the result of the union came from the abandonment of the legitimate objects of government. "Many of our rich men," he said, "have not been content with equal protection, but have besought us to make them rich by acts of congress."

In 1832, in his annual message, he insisted that Americans might be willing for awhile to pay higher prices, in order to encourage the establishment of factories, but, at the same time, he emphatically repudiated the idea that such a policy was to be permanent. "But," he said, "for this purpose, it is proper that the tariff of high duties be designed for perpetual protection, has entered into the minds of but few of our statesmen. The most they have anticipated is a temporary and generally incidental protection, which they maintain has the effect to reduce the price, by domestic competition, below that of the foreign article."

Jackson, in his other state papers, was consistent in his opposition to class legislation, denouncing every attempt to build up one interest at the expense of another, insisted on relief of such necessities of life as salt and coal from tariff taxation, and in his farewell address said: "The government has no power to raise a revenue or impose taxes except for the purposes enumerated in the constitution."

In 1840, the platform of Jackson, his determined character, his broad sympathies with the people, left their impress on the democratic party.

In 1840, the democratic convention met at Baltimore and adopted a platform declaring that "justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another," and the first resolution was emphatic in the demand that "no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the expenses of government."

In 1840, the fourth of the resolutions of 1840 were reaffirmed.

In 1848 the party platform declared that "the fruits of the great political struggle of 1844 have fulfilled the hopes of the democratic party," and the first impulse given to the cause of free trade by the repeal of the tariff of 1842, and the creation of the more equal, honest and productive tariff of 1845.

These principles were reaffirmed every four years until 1864.

Here is a record so simple, so direct, so consistent that no man need make it. From the beginning until now the democratic party has been the op-

ponent of the principles underlying the whole system of protection. On the other hand Hamilton, the federal party, the whig party, and now the republican party, have been its advocates and defenders.

And so it will be through all time. Should the democratic party abandon these principles, the people would abandon the democratic party.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## INVESTIGATING RAUM.

A Committee Appointed to Look After the Commissioner of Pensions.

A committee of the house has been appointed for the purpose of investigating Mr. Raum, whose little done as to the need of such investigation, but the committee should be allowed to extend its inquiries beyond the purely personal transactions of the pension commissioner. The private speculations of Raum have little to do with the great scandals that have made his administration notorious save as they may lead to conclusions as to Raum's relations with those known in Washington as members of the pension ring. What enormous profits these pension sharks have made within a year, and the enormous loss to the government, is a fact that is not to be denied. If the house committee should be able to lay bare even a moiety of such frauds it will have performed a great service to the country. When it is understood that the number of pensioners exceeds 300,000, and that this is to be increased to more than a round million within the year, it will be seen that something must be gotten in Denmark. A quarter of a century after the close of the war the pension list is to exceed in numbers the roll of the federal army at any one time. The bare statement is proof of frauds that are disgraced to honest pensioners and wickedly burdensome to the people.

The committee will discover in the course of their work that many letters in Washington and throughout the country will aid them in uncovering some of the schemes by which the pension office has been disgraced. There is an organization of old veterans at Washington whose members are earnest in their determination to stop pension frauds before they shall have destroyed the entire system. To these old soldiers the committee may appeal with a certainty of valuable assistance.—Chicago Times.

## HE IS INEVITABLE.

Harrison Is a Political Old Man of the New.

The republican party would undoubtedly get rid of Harrison if it could. But it cannot. He is the longest patronage machine ever organized in the country, for it represents both the radicals and the "Anchor-to-Windward" elements of the republican party. He has among his officials his own support, and his support both Blaine and Elkins. He has Wanamaker to represent the godly and Raum to stand for pretorian "patronism," with Foster as go-between. All will be done to represent the will and interests of every strong monopoly in the country.

Against the federal office holders thus organized the republican party would do nothing to compel its action. But it is under even a stronger compulsion than that of the patronage machine. Harrison has burned the bridges behind it so that it cannot turn back from him. He has made a record that the platform must attempt to justify and on which he alone must stand. The party will be obliged to indorse the force bill, the McKinley bill, the subsidy policy, the Sherman bullion strategy bill, the pretorian system of pensions for the dishonorably discharged, the plundering of the surplus, the thousand million dollar appropriations, and all the other iniquities of the Harrison administration.

This means Harrison for a candidate. It means no one else. The republican party might have changed its course after its great defeat in 1890, but as it did not change it then it cannot change it now. And so it will renounce Benjamin Harrison and stand on his record.—St. Louis Republic.

## POINTS AND OPINIONS.

—The Texas republicans once more notify the country that they are "harmonious." The hope for republicans who couldn't be harmonious with 184,000 democratic plianity to make them so would be indeed foolish.—St. Louis Republic.

—Fortunately for a tax-ridden people the democratic majority in the house is paying due attention to both ends of the machine, trimming down the taxes and the same time topping off extravagant and needless appropriations.—Boston Globe.

—President Harrison ought to get a new secretary of the treasury. If he cannot get one else. The republican party might have changed its course after its great defeat in 1890, but as it did not change it then it cannot change it now. And so it will renounce Benjamin Harrison and stand on his record.—St. Louis Republic.

—The very best evidence that the United States treasury is out of money is that the government is borrowing money if it is to continue to construct highways in the District of Columbia. The proposition is to issue two percent bonds, and yet when this administration came to power there was a surplus in the treasury of \$100,000,000.—N. Y. World.

## AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

### THE WOOD NYMPH.

A Beautiful Insect Which Is Said to Thrive on Grape Vines.

This has often been mentioned as an enemy to grape vines, usually in connection with *Allypta octomaculata*, an allied genus, on account of the very close resemblance between the larva of the two moths.

The moth of the *Eudryas* grata is among the most beautiful of the Lepidoptera, with its pleasing contrasts of white, soft brown, purplish-green and yellow. Perfect specimens—unless bred—are seldom seen, however, as it is a night flier.

The eggs and larva are also very pretty, the former being delicately sculptured and the latter ornamented with alternating bands of bluish and red orange, the bluish bands marked off and the orange bands dotted with black.

This food plant of the larva is usually grape, varied occasionally by amelopsis or Virginia creeper.

It is seldom abundant enough to do much injury, though, according to Dr. Lintner, *Allypta* is rarely rare. Here, in Iowa, *Allypta* is very seldom met with while *Eudryas* is comparatively common and in favorable seasons might

become formidable. Owing to its size and conspicuous coloring the larva is easily seen and may be destroyed on the few vines usually found in the farmer's garden, if they become too numerous. They have the habit of dropping to the ground when approached, or they may be destroyed on the few vines usually found in the farmer's garden, if they become too numerous. They have the habit of dropping to the ground when approached, or they may be destroyed on the few vines usually found in the farmer's garden, if they become too numerous.

If the ground underneath the vines is free from weeds and litter they can be easily destroyed. *Eudryas* grata is in common with the majority of the insect world—subject to parasitic attack, noticeable among which is a tachina fly, in appearance about like a housefly.

In this locality there is but one annual brood, the larva attaining their growth about the middle of August. They then descend to the ground and either enter the earth to pupate, or, if pieces of board, wood, sticks or trellis are in the vicinity they often gnaw into them a cavity large enough to admit half of the body, covering the outer half with sawdust, and then together with a gummy secretion.

Packard mentions this wood-boring habit as occasional, but in my experience it has been more common than the usual (packard) method of entering the ground. Especially is this true of confined larvae, which in nearly every instance appeared restless and uneasy, until provided with pieces of wood in which to burrow. They remain in their snug wood and sawdust or earthen abodes until the following June, when the beautiful moths emerge to lay eggs for another generation.—Prairie Farmer.

What Farmers Ought to Do. The remedy for the farmer seems to be to reduce the cost of production as much as possible, by striving to produce the greatest amount with the least labor, and to carefully watch the demands of the market for such products as it is not oversupplied with, and learn how to produce them of the best quality at the least cost. With this, let him abandon the trying to grow such crops as are not adapted to his soil, or as he does not understand the management of, and thus avoid helping to glut the market with the inferior products which must be sold at unremunerative prices. Let him diversify his crops more by striving to produce as much as possible of that which he will need for home consumption, and if a favorable season gives a surplus to sell, look upon that as a profit, no matter how small the price at which it sells. That which he grows himself and uses in his own family will be just as profitable at a low price as if it could have been sold for twice as much.—Colman's Rural World.

Good Cows Are Big Eaters. A cow giving a big mess of milk has an enormous appetite, and it is an important point to feed her so that she will keep this big appetite. To do this we must keep a close watch and see that she is not overfed. If a cow that is in full milk is poor, and shows her ribs plainly, don't try to get her fat; we are not feeding for fat in the cow, but for fat in the milk. A good cow will put most of her feed in the milk, and may look as if she did not get enough to eat, but that is all right so long as she keeps in good health.—Indiana.

One Suitable for Holding Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Our illustration represents a barn capable of holding 15 horses, 50 head of cattle and 50 sheep, with room enough for at least 40 tons of hay. The end of the barn is open, so that the arrangements of the stalls, etc. The horses occupy the central portion at one end, in two rows, with a passageway between the rows, the apartment for the sheep being the other end of the central space. The cattle occupy the sides, each row facing toward the horses on that side. Their stalls are 12 feet deep. The floor

LIVE STOCK BARN. of the cattle stalls slants to a manure ditch behind the cattle, and behind this is the passageway. The cattle may be fastened with stanchions or in any other approved way. The horse stalls have a dirt floor. The barn is 73 feet long, 48 feet wide, 18 or 20 feet high in the eaves. The upper part is used as a haymow.

Cultivation of Forests. A forest is like any other crop in its growth and development. After it reaches maturity it begins to decay, and if not interfered with, growth and decay will just about balance each other, and no progress or increase of crop will follow. The true way is to cut the timber as fast as it is fit, thinning exactly the right distance apart as may be, permitting the young timber to come as fast as the natural timber is removed. It would take many years to get a forest in just the right condition; but when once fairly started, no other known crop has been made to yield so large a profit.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

Corn, hay and idleness (or moderate exercise) will bring the horses out in the spring fat, sleek and handsome, but soft, short-winded and liable to colic. Better sell half the corn and buy bran and feed them as much as possible on bran, oats and clean, and may look as if she did not get enough to eat, but that is all right so long as she keeps in good health.—Indiana.

One of the principal advantages in getting the spring crops in early is that the plants, having a better opportunity to get well established, are in a much better condition to withstand the hot, dry weather of summer. Plants that are started in the early stages of growth never fully recover, and seed sown under unfavorable conditions will nearly always send up a weak unthrifty plant, whose defects after treatment will entirely overcome.

With nearly all spring crops, especially in the field, earliness is quite an item in securing the best growth and yield, yet it is a very good economy to risk a slow, poor germination of the seed and an unthrifty start to grow in order to plant early. Allowing seed to remain in the ground or planting under unfavorable conditions, so that they germinate slowly, causes more or less loss of vitality than, when the best growth and yield are desired, it is best to avoid. Under present conditions if a fair profit is realized a good yield is necessary and in many cases a fair yield can be made to return a fair profit while a light yield will be made at a positive loss. Hence it is important to secure the best growth and yield in order to lessen the cost and increase the profits.

These things are important: Good seed carefully planted in thoroughly prepared soil so as to insure a quick, vigorous germination and growth and a good even stand. A failure in either of these respects will affect the yield. At the start it is best to take every precaution to plant under favorable conditions as possible, and, with such crops as require it, give thorough cultivation.

In order to lessen the necessity for attempting to work the soil wet or to plant under unfavorable conditions the best plan is to make all of the preparations possible in advance. Get everything ready so that when the soil is in condition to work the seed may be pushed along rapidly. It is only in exceptional cases that it will pay to attempt to work the soil wet. It will usually always pay to delay the work a few days until the soil is sufficiently dry. With good drainage in the spring one or two days will make a very considerable difference. One working of the soil when wet will injure it so that a whole season's work afterwards will fall entirely to remove the effect; planting the seed with the soil not in good condition will seriously affect the growth and yield of the crop.

Now or plant as early as possible, but have the soil in a good tilth, and get the seed into the soil under favorable conditions. This is the first step towards securing a good yield, and much depends upon the way it is done.—St. Louis Republic.

## ABOUT EARLY SEEDING.

Importance of Getting the Seed Into Soil Under Favorable Conditions.

One of the principal advantages in getting the spring crops in early is that the plants, having a better opportunity to get well established, are in a much better condition to withstand the hot, dry weather of summer. Plants that are started in the early stages of growth never fully recover, and seed sown under unfavorable conditions will nearly always send up a weak unthrifty plant, whose defects after treatment will entirely overcome.

With nearly all spring crops, especially in the field, earliness is quite an item in securing the best growth and yield, yet it is a very good economy to risk a slow, poor germination of the seed and an unthrifty start to grow in order to plant early. Allowing seed to remain in the ground or planting under unfavorable conditions, so that they germinate slowly, causes more or less loss of vitality than, when the best growth and yield are desired, it is best to avoid. Under present conditions if a fair profit is realized a good yield is necessary and in many cases a fair yield can be made to return a fair profit while a light yield will be made at a positive loss. Hence it is important to secure the best growth and yield in order to lessen the cost and increase the profits.

These things are important: Good seed carefully planted in thoroughly prepared soil so as to insure a quick, vigorous germination and growth and a good even stand. A failure in either of these respects will affect the yield. At the start it is best to take every precaution to plant under favorable conditions as possible, and, with such crops as require it, give thorough cultivation.

In order to lessen the necessity for attempting to work the soil wet or to plant under unfavorable conditions the best plan is to make all of the preparations possible in advance. Get everything ready so that when the soil is in condition to work the seed may be pushed along rapidly. It is only in exceptional cases that it will pay to attempt to work the soil wet. It will usually always pay to delay the work a few days until the soil is sufficiently dry. With good drainage in the spring one or two days will make a very considerable difference. One working of the soil when wet will injure it so that a whole season's work afterwards will fall entirely to remove the effect; planting the seed with the soil not in good condition will seriously affect the growth and yield of the crop.

Now or plant as early as possible, but have the soil in a good tilth, and get the seed into the soil under favorable conditions. This is the first step towards securing a good yield, and much depends upon the way it is done.—St. Louis Republic.

A CONVENIENT BARN. One Suitable for Holding Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

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## CHICKEN HOUSE.

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## HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

SPENCER COOPER, Editor.



HAZEL GREEN, KY.:  
FRIDAY, April 15, 1892.

### DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress—Tenth District,  
JOSEPH M. KENDALL, of Floyd.

BEFORE another issue of our paper the election to be held for Congressman in this district will have been held, the date being Thursday, April 21st, 1892, whereas our paper will be dated on a Friday, April 22. That Mr. Kendall will have no opposition for the place is now a settled fact, as the committee having the nomination in charge, have decided to put no Republican candidate in for the short term. This is as it should be, and it shows the esteem in which Joseph M. Kendall is held by the people of Eastern Kentucky without regard to politics. It will, therefore, be an easy victory for him—in race horse talk a walk over—but nevertheless every Democrat should go to the polls and vote on that day for Joseph M. Kendall for Congress. A full vote of the party will encourage him in his efforts in our behalf, and beside, this being a Presidential year, it will aid in keeping the organization of the party intact. Let every Democrat do his duty on that day, and he will be the better prepared for the coming conflicts. Let us give Joe Kendall the full vote of the party—every man.

In the Convention to be held to nominate delegates to the Chicago Convention, none but Cleveland men should be selected, and we wish it distinctly understood that THE HERALD has that kind of a feeling in the matter. Our friend, John P. Salyer, of West Liberty, has been mentioned as a suitable delegate from this district, and if he can go into the Convention with Cleveland credentials, we are for him, and do not now know of a more suitable man for the place. We are, however, not for a Hill man under any sort of circumstances. We have never interviewed Mr. Salyer as to his feelings in the matter, and if he be a Cleveland man we are for him. If he be a Hill man we are for him. That's all there is of it.

FOUR-FIFTHS of the Democrats in the four quarters of these United States are for Grover Cleveland for President first, last and all the time, and any attempt to defeat the will of the people will result disastrously to the Democratic party. County Conventions, District Conventions and the State Convention should see to it that none but Cleveland men are mustered for guard mount at Chicago, and if this is done we will have him nominated. Once nominated he will sweep the country from Portland Maine, to the Pacific slope, and the Democratic party will be able to record the grandest victory it has ever achieved.

There is a growing impression, says the Georgetown Times, that Mr. Cleveland will be nominated by the Chicago Convention before New York is reached in the call of States. If this condition of things should be brought about the responsibility of his election will rest with New York, and Senator Hill has given a promise to the public that the vote of New York will be cast for the Chicago nominees.

WHAT, if anything, has this section of our State done toward making an exhibit at the World's Fair? The benefits to be derived from a display of our mineral wealth at that place could be almost incalculable, and those having the matter in charge in the several counties should attend to it at once.

THIS is a busy season in which to hold an election, but every Democrat should go to the polls on Thursday, April 21st, and record his vote for Joseph M. Kendall for Congress. He can then hurry back to his plow and work with a better heart.

Go to the polls on Thursday, the 21st last, and vote for Joseph M. Kendall.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 92.

Senator Wolcott proved himself a veritable bull in the political china-shop by a speech he made on Senator Morgan's silver resolutions. He was particularly severe on Mr. Harrison and Mr. Cleveland. Of the former he said: "It is apparent that the party in power will, with negative unanimity, renominate the present magnetic Executive; not because he is the choice of any considerable body of his party, but because since the letter of the retirement of the great Secretary who holds his party bound by ties of deepest affection and regard, no man of greater stature than the present incumbent has been found willing to stand." Of Mr. Cleveland he said: "Because of the blow that has struck silver aside, it seems equally manifest that the Democratic party will present its apostle of tariff reform, whose vision has no other issue, and who desires to be again consecrated to public office."

Fear of what the third party may capture in the South and Northwest is a perpetual nightmare with the politicians of both the old parties, and the private information received since the side tracking of the free coinage bill in the House is not calculated to add to their tranquility. The Democrats, however, have the best of it, as it would only throw the election of President into the House should the third party carry several States.

The House spent the greater part of this week in passing the free wool bill, and if the Republicans had been inclined to keep up the filibustering with which they consumed the entire day, it never could have been passed without the adoption of a closure rule by the Democratic majority. The present rules of the House are a regular "snap" for those inclined to filibuster.

Senator Puffer's bill "to create a fund for the payment of pensions and for setting our army of laborers at work on extensive public improvements; for removing the strongest incentive to crime among the poor and vice among the rich, and for protecting the American from the influx of undue alien competition," did not meet the approval of the Senate Finance Committee, which has made an unfavorable report thereon. The same fate was dealt out to Senator Call's bill prohibiting national banks receiving or paying interest on deposits made by national banks; to Senator Kyle's bill to repeal the law conferring the authority upon the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the interest upon the public debt, and to Senator George's resolution instructing the committee to report a bill providing for the issuing and keeping in circulation of legal-tender notes to the extent of \$10 per capita.

Representative Glover, of Kansas, who is a member of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, gave that Committee some plain talk this week. He said: "We have given more time to hearing the women of Philadelphia, who never saw an Indian, and to the officers of the Indian Rights Association and kindred organizations, than we have to any other class of people. Some of these people want to take the heart out of the land that is to be thrown open to settlement in the smoke country, so as to put it in the hands of the Indians, for the education of the Indian. There are hundreds of young Americans—lads just growing into manhood—who are far more in need of education than the Indians, and they would make better use of their opportunities. I think we ought to look after these young men, and while the education of the Indian may be a good thing, I do not think we ought to deprive our own people of land needed for homes, in order that a few Indians may be educated."

The message by the House, under a suspension of the rules, of the most radical anti-Chinese bill ever introduced in Congress—shutting out all Chinese not officially connected with the legation of that country—has caused much discussion. Across-reaching majority believe the circumstances justify the enactment of such a law, but there is a respectable minority, composed of men of all shades of political belief, who believe that Congress should not deliberately violate existing treaties with China, as all agree that this bill does. Nevertheless it is believed that the bill will become a law, as the politicians on both sides are shy about voting against the bill on the eve of a Presidential campaign, and the same reason will probably cause President Hill to sign the bill after it passes the Senate. It may result in the severance by China of diplomatic relations with the United States, intimations to that effect having come directly from the Chinese Minister here.

Representative Hitt, of Illinois, will probably go to France as Minister Whitehead's successor. He is one of the best informed men in the country on diplomatic affairs, having been Assistant Secretary of State, Secretary of the American Legation at Paris, and Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. The details of the reciprocity treaty which Mr. Reid negotiated with France will not be made public until it is ratified by the French Chamber of Deputies.

Citizens of Hazel Green and vicinity can secure stationery and other things they may desire by calling at this office. We have just received—

10th Ledger Paper,  
14th Journal Paper,  
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14th Foolscap Paper,  
5th Commercial Note Paper,  
Lead Pencils, Pens, etc.  
All of the best quality and sold at the lowest prices. We have also a supply of the latest printers' stationery ever used in Eastern Kentucky, including first-class letter heads, Old Bank Note, and will print and furnish it in quantities to suit at the lowest rates. Give us a call when you want paper or printing of any kind and save money.

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will next week offer you through this paper.

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The Largest Drug House in the Ohio Valley.  
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**NERVE KINCI**  
The only remedy that is sold on an absolute guarantee to cure all Pains, and Aches, Cramps and Colic, Diarrhoea, Indigestion, etc. Used internally and externally. The best Remedy in the world.  
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Sole proprietors of the renowned—  
**HINDOO KIDNEY CORDIAL**  
For the permanent cure of Pains in the Back, and all disorders of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Thousands of certificates of those who have used this remedy, will be sent on application.  
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G. W. ROBINSON,

Dealer in General Merchandise,

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To the People: Are you tired of paying old accounts and low prices, and do you want to find a place where you can buy goods with no loss of time AT PRICES THAT PAY? COME HERE, and where you will not be charged with the loss that follows a credit system. If so, call on me, and I will use every effort in my power to make our business association both profitable and pleasant. With thanks for your patronage in the past, and hoping to have a blessed share of the same in future, I am,  
Most respectfully,  
GEO. W. ROBINSON.

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LEADING  
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CURE  
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SPRINGS  
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WIND PAINS

TRADE MARK.

Price \$1.50 per bottle. Ask your druggist for it. If you do not keep it, send 25c to W. B. EDDY & CO., Whitehall, N. Y.

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The above school-book publications of the American Book Company are well known standards, and we shall at all times have a full supply on hand for sale to school officers, teachers or pupils at the prices named. Other school-books published by the American Book Company, 157 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, supplied at correspondingly low prices.

J. T. DAY & CO., Hazel Green, Ky.

## TRIMBLE BROS., WHOLESALE GROCERS, MT. STERLING, KY.

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Have now a complete line of Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Gents' Furnishing Goods. We solicit an inspection of our goods, and guarantee prices satisfactory and articles as recommended.

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## H. & G. FEDER,

"Cut Price House."

165 & 167 RACE STREET,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

UNDERWEAR, SHAWLS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BLANKETS, ETC.,

PERFUMES, and all kinds of small

wares and other goods in Notion and

Furnishing Goods Line.

H. & G. FEDER & CO.,

200 Church Street, New York.

Special attention to mail orders.

## R. D. BRYAN,

WITH

PEARSON & CLARK,

—WHOLESALE—

Grocers,

12 & 14 WEST MAIN ST.,

LEXINGTON, KY.

## WINCHESTER BANK,

WINCHESTER, KY.

N. H. WITHERSPON, President.

R. D. WINTER, Cashier.

Paid up Capital, \$200,000.00.

Surplus, \$60,000.00.

This Bank solicits the accounts of merchants, farmers, traders and business men generally throughout Eastern Kentucky, and offers its customers every facility, and the most liberal terms within the limits of legitimate banking.

NOTICE—All who are indebted to the firm, or either of us for work, money and so forth, and who are unable to pay, are hereby notified that we are making a settlement of our affairs, and are desirous of settling a continuance of the same, we are, respectfully,

ROSE & DeBUSK,

HAZEL GREEN, KY.

Blacksmiths and Wagonmakers.

HAZEL GREEN, KY.

Blacksmithing of all kinds solicited and work promptly done. We make a specialty of building 2-horse wagons, and guarantee all work.

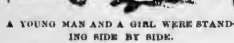
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He had said all this a hundred times in his letters, and he was saying it again to-day. The pair had only one more hour to spend together, and he was filling every precious minute with talk about himself. But a woman will cheerfully tolerate any amount of egotism in the man she loves; and Olivia drank in every word. In front of them lay the calm sea and the hills; soft

live exceeding fairness of her complexion  
them and, simple as the robe was, it was  
soft made in a style that is seldom seen

The elder girl was lying on the couch, and the younger sat on a stool by her side. They were alone together

stimulates dirt, perspiration and grease, so that after a year of use it is perceptibly heavier.—Washington Letter.

in the summer.—J. W. Palmer,  
tury.



## HOME HINTS AND HELPS.

—In making custards, pumpkin or lemon pie, it is better to partly cook the custard before adding the meringue. It may not be absorbed by the paste.

—Orange Cakes: A plain cake, to bake in two layers. One cupful of sugar, one egg, half a cup of milk, one and one-half cups of flour, one and one-half teaspoons of baking powder, one tablespoonful of butter, use orange flavoring.—Good Housekeeping.

—The very smart young woman given to letter writing uses a dark green paper, upon which gold sealing wax holds the envelope together. Johnstone-Bennett uses the faintest shade of mauve satin paper, and has the wax, which is firmly and evenly placed, of exactly the same color. By using this, Jane is ahead of all the others in having the latest Parisian fancy.

—The order of washing dishes is of some importance. Glass should be taken first, then silver, then china. If there is a specially choice dish, search it out, wash and wipe it by itself, and immediately set it away, that the chances of breakage may be reduced to a minimum. After the dishes are done carefully scald, rinse and dry dishcloth and towels. If they can be left in the open air, the better.

—Oysters on the Half-Shell: Half Points are the best for serving uncooked. Allow six for each person. In cities they are sent home prepared for the table. If this must be done at home wash and brush the shells carefully, take off the upper shell, loosen the oyster from the lower one and allow it to remain there. Flare the oysters round on the plates, wash a bit of lemon in the center, when the guests sit down.

## NEW SILKS AND CHALLIES.

How to Tell Them from Left-Over Goods.—None Beautiful Patterns.

It is of comfort to read the beauty of the new China silks, but they and the challies are already in the market, and the interest of the shopper centers round the counters where they are displayed. The distinctive novelty of the new silks, which invariably distinguishes them from those left over from last season is the chamelion effects in the silk and in the figures. A black Japanese twill, which is rather superior to plain silks in favor, in this case is never and richer, is sprinkled with pale lavender orchids, which as it turns in the salesman's hands change to the dull crimson so often seen in this flower. A non-figural black and white changes as by magic to a silk of a different hue as it is manipulated in the sun. A beautiful bit of woven, glimmering moonlight is a faint rose which shifts at once to a black and white in another light, and has a delicate pattern of white bow knots running all over it.

Another feature of the new silks is that the ground of the flowered kinds are diversified with satin stripes between being sprinkled with flowers. A black silk of this kind has broad, black satin stripes alternating with plain stripes of equal widths, and has a bold Marie Antoinette pattern of pale yellow ribbon tied in bow knots at intervals round sprays of deeper yellow and bronze chrysanthemums. The new patterns, while bold in design, are washed, and are connected by running lines or wandering ribbons. Many of the large patterns are made up of blue flowers arranged in clusters, and lines. The ground is often well covered between the large figures, with smaller flower sprays. Jardiniere effects of many colors, all delicate, like the Dresden tints, combine to be well worn in the white and light silk. In color the silks are more pronounced, vivid greens, strong old pinks, and old blues and yellows all being found in the repetition in the background. The silk in greatest favor just now are the striped murex antiques. The silk is usually white or light and in very delicate murex effects, and is striped with one or more colors. Very pretty shadow stripes of many tints are also very effective. The favorite trimming of these gowns is chiffon of the color even in the bright stripes of the material. The waist is something entirely of the chiffon or mousseline de silk in a plain color, the skirt cut entirely on the cross and edged with ruffles like the waist. A handsome jeweled or jetted corset and a ubiquitous bow at the back which the gay gowns which these silks are designed for. The old-fashioned point de sole is returning to favor in new colors. Pink antique, in deep beguine, and Velasquez lace adorned are all worn, and a handsome heavily-corded silk, under the line of cotele, is much used, particularly in combinations with cloth.

In thinner materials printed and embroidered chiffons, spangled gauzes, and mousseline de silk are safe purchases by the bargain hunter, who will find these materials much reduced, preparatory to receiving new stock. Beaded crepe de chine is still a favorite material, and is used in stronger colors than last year, including very deep shades of olive, light green, blue, shell pinks and pale blue. Some are usually in self colors, tan and gray. The favorite fabrics for these, as well as for everything else cloth, velvet and silk, the popular coarse meshed lace, as well as point de sole, which suggests

Mohair in tans and wash.—N. Y.

## LEAGUES OF LEAP YEAR.

February 29 Has Always Been reckoned a Very Lucky Day.

The advent of "leap year" and the break in the regular order of days make anything in regard to the "bisextile" or "leap year" of more than ordinary interest. Leap year has always been regarded with awe and superstition by the people of all countries. The peasants of England affirm that peas and beans grown in the year of their birth—that is, the seed are set the wrong way to what they are in the ordinary years. In Belgium the rural folks maintain that leap year is not only unpropitious for all farming operations, but throughout the year the young of the domestic animals will not thrive as at other times.

A similar fatality, they argue, extends to every kind of grass and plant which becomes stunted or is lighted before attaining its normal size. The same peculiar effects prevail in Russia, Turkey, Tartary, India and Arabia. The Russian proverb says: "If St. Cassian (February 29) looks on a cow she withers." In Arabia they say: "As weak as a bisextile camel," and in Turkey and Tartary they call all lunatics, dwarves and other deformed men, women and children "leap year freaks," but there are exceptions to this as well as all other rules, for we find that in Italy, Greece and Sicily the rural proverbs, referring to leap year: "Plant much corn and vine; it's the year good for bread and wine."

The ancient Roman considered February 29 a most critical season, always reckoning it among the unlucky days. That this belief has not by any means lost ground is evidenced by a deep-rooted dislike parents have to a child being born on leapday. It being a popular notion that to come into the world at such an odd time is ominous as signifying the baby's speedy exit. A variety of this superstition exists in Turkey, and according to a piece of folklore of that country, when a child is born on leap-day either it or its mother will die before the end of the year.

Hampson, in his "Mediæval Calendarium," quotes the following from an old Saxan treatise: "Some assert that the bisextus or leap-day comes through this, that Joshua prayed to God that the sun might stand still for one day's length that he might sweep the heathen from the land. It is true that the sun did stand still, but the bisextus is not through this, as some do think."—St. Louis Republic.

Personal Retaliation.—Tom Ralston was very much marked with the smallpox, having one day written an anonymous letter to Count d'Orsay, containing some pieces of impertinence, and on the next day, as it happened, with something resembling the top of a thimble. The count soon discovered who was the writer, and in a roomful of company thus addressed him: "His grace, your grace, your grace, you must not seal it with your nose."—Once a Week.

Sheep Raising in Dakota. It is a final success, as is evidenced by the statements made by prominent Dakotans in a pamphlet just issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, copy of which will be sent free upon application to J. H. Hiland, Gen. Freight Agent, Chicago, Ill.

A physician has just discovered that a dislocation of the neck is not fatal. This will bring very little consolation to the man about to be hanged. —St. Joseph News.

BRENNAN'S PILLS will cure constipation, keep the blood good and the liver in good working order, price 25 cents a box.

FORTUNE has often turned on its heel before reaching a man, but in the case of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, it has turned to his advantage.

NEVER contradict a painter in a theater. He always wants to make a scene. —N. O. Crescent.

All nations shall pull together for good. They cannot exist in rage of war.—Pittsburgh Courier.

It is the rising young man who generally buckles down to business.—Boston Courier.

A KNIGHT FIGHTER.—The highest possible speed for ocean vessels.—Texas Siftings.

Respectful a proper message and a slight of hand performance.—Birmingham Republican.

The troubles that trouble us most are the troubles that never happen.

AN EARLY REVER.—The man who sits down on a tack.—Chicago Irish Ocean.

People who can talk much about themselves to the satisfaction of others are never.—Hart's Horn.

Too many young men employ their hands before they get their heads.—Columbus Post.

The detective, in the nude, should be caught in his makeup.—Birmingham Republican.

Cataract Cannot Be Cured. With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, Cataract is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Cataract Cure is not a quack. It is recommended by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients in their purest form produces such wonderful results in curing Cataract. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Preps., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75 cents.

A MICHIGAN druggist has been knocked down and robbed by highwaymen. This comes of the careless newspaper talk about drug store prices.—Louisville Courier Journal.

Mr. J. H. ESTILL, President Morning News Co., Savannah, Ga., says: "A member of my family, who has been a martyr to neuralgia headaches for twenty years, has found in Dr. Cheney's Cure an infallible remedy."

WANTED TO KNOW. The length of the throat; how many days the march of thickened larynx; the width of a broad larynx.

THEY TRY.—"Horse's Branded Treacher" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat.

PARANORMAL. It may appear, when a man has got low down in the world, he may be said to be gone up.—Birmingham Leader.

PLEASEST, Wholesale Speedy, for coughs is Hall's History of Horehound and Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

MONEY talks, and this is probably why we hear so much about loud cheeks.—Elmira Gazette.

—The one who's overworked, nervous, and debilitated. What she needs is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's made exactly to fit her case—an invigorating, restorative tonic, and a soothing and strengthening nerve, giving tone and vigor to the whole system. But it isn't a mere stimulant. It's a legitimate medicine, that an experienced physician has carefully prepared, for woman's ailments. All the functional derangements, chronic weaknesses, and painful disorders peculiar to the sex, are corrected and cured by it.

And because it's a certain remedy, it can be made a guaranteed one. If it fails to give satisfaction in any case, you have your money back.

The best pill costs less than any other. Costs less, but does more. They're smaller, too, and easier to take. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best pills. They regulate perfectly the liver, stomach, and bowels.

DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS. RELIEVES All Stomach Distress. REMOVES Nausea, Sense of Fullness, COUGHS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, RESTORES Normal Circulation, and WARMS TO THE TIPS.

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## The Only One Ever Tried—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 2 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look it up, and then the name of the word and they will return you book, beautiful lithograph or sample free.

A woman whose face has been brushed by a masticase may have escaped kissing by a hair's breadth.—N. O. Picayune.

ST. JACOBS OIL. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN, CURES RHEUMATISM, BACKACHE, SCIATICA, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BURNS, WOUNDS, SWELLINGS, FROST-BITES, NEURALGIA.

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